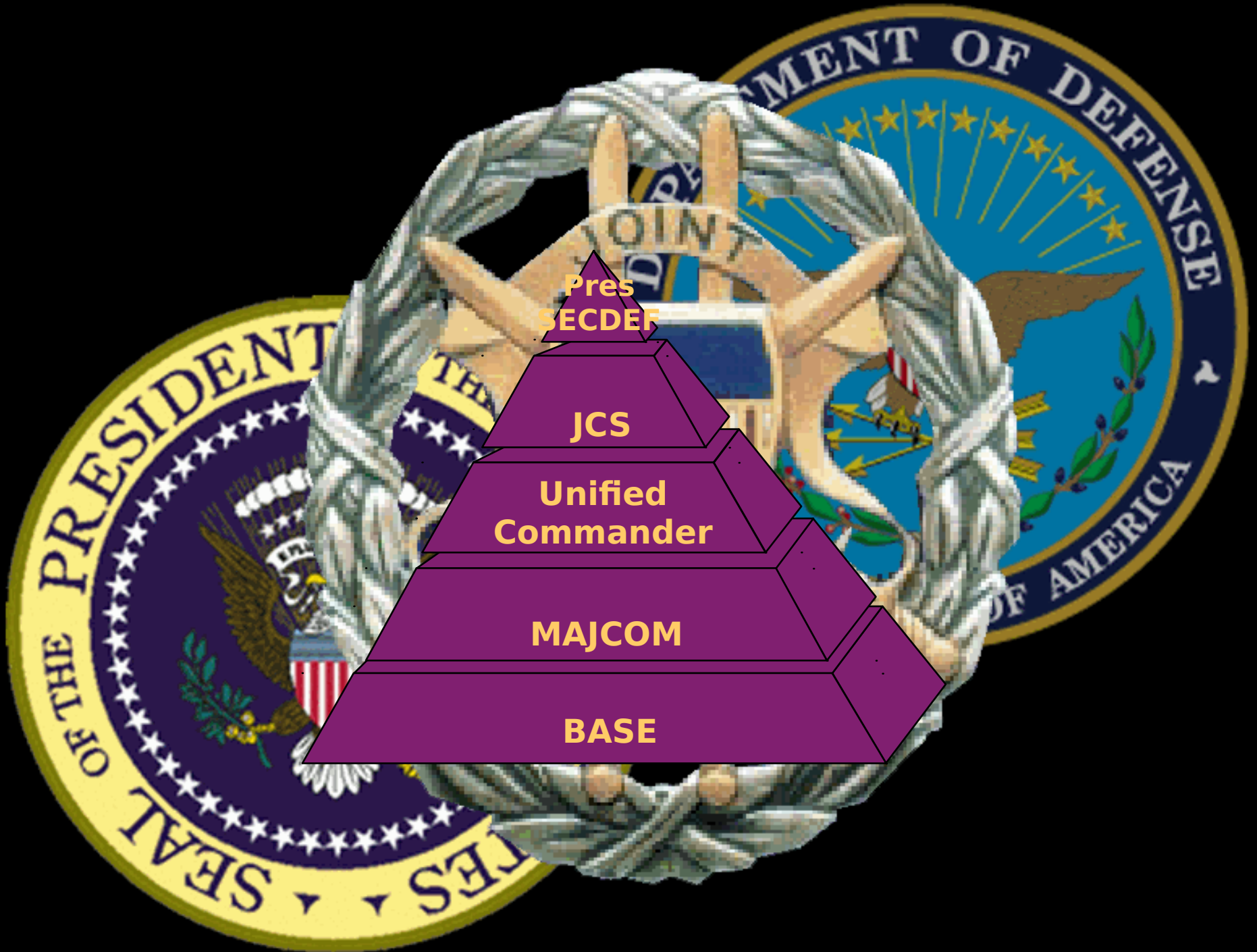




National Security Strategy

IP-2000

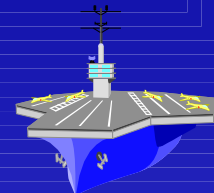
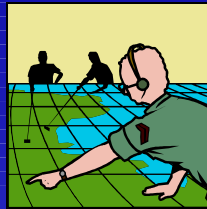
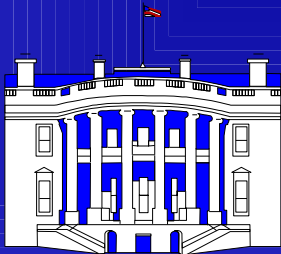


Overview

- **Introduction to Planning**
- **Instruments of National Power**
- **National Security Objectives and Strategy**
- **National Military Strategy**
- **Levels of Warfare**
- **Organization for National Security**
- **Conclusion**

Planning

- **National strategy drives military planning**
- **Role of military is to achieve national objectives**



Instruments of National Power

- **Political Power**
- **Economic Power**
- **Informational Power**
- **Military Power**

**Instruments of National Power are
interrelated**

Are less effective when used in isolation

Political Power

- **Type and stability of government**
- **Soundness of foreign policy**
- **Level of participation in the political process**
- **Alliances and international commitments**



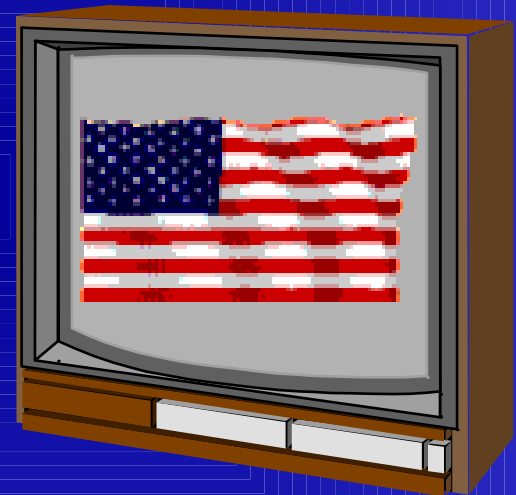
Economic Power

- **Population**
- **Natural resources**
- **Industrial capacity**
- **Financial stability**
- **Trade policies and res**



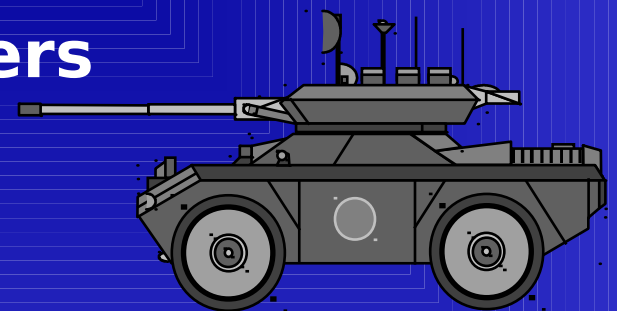
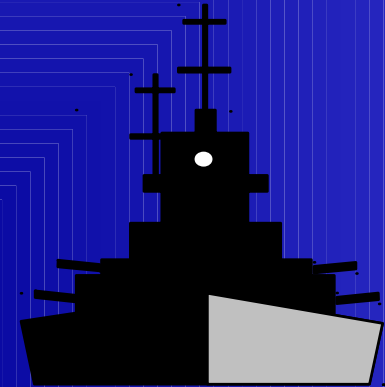
Informational Power

- **Educational skills and level**
- **Public diplomacy**
- **Cultural exchanges**
- **International conferences**



Military Power

- **Size and character of armed forces**
- **Readiness and sustainment capability**
- **Projection and mobility**
- **Political will of national leaders and citizens**



Military Power

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS:

- An instrument of national strategy**
- Usually used as a last resort**
- Should not be used autonomously**



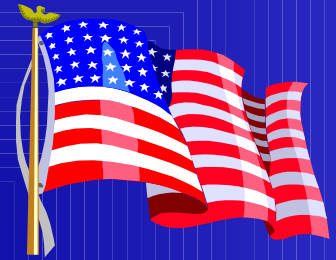
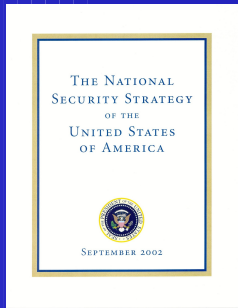
National Strategy Documents

The National
Signed by
Sig
Staff



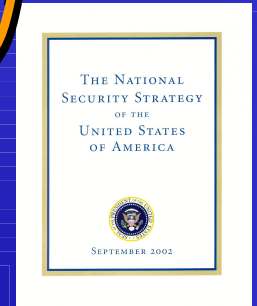
f America
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National Security Objectives



- 1. Peaceful Relations with other States**
- 2. Political and Economic Freedom**
- 3. Respect for Human Dignity**

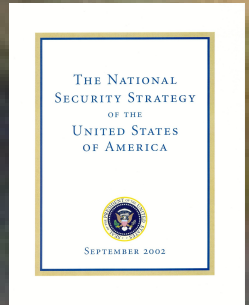
National Security Strategies



1. Peaceful Relations with other States

- **Strengthen Alliances to Defeat Global Terrorism**
- **Defuse Regional Conflicts**
- **Prevent Threats from Weapons of Mass Destruction**
- **Transform National Security Institutions to Meet the Challenges and Opportunities of the 21st Century**

National Security Strategies

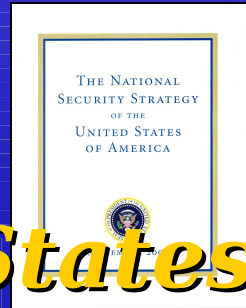


1. Peaceful Relations with other States

Strengthen Alliances to Defeat Global Terrorism

- **No cause justifies terror**
- **No concessions to terrorists**
- **No distinction between terrorists and those who harbor them**
- **Disrupt and destroy terrorist organizations**
 - **Disrupt financing**
 - **Preemptive action taken with allies or alone**
 - **Wage a “war of ideas”**
 - **Dept. of Homeland Security and US Northern Command**

National Security Strategies



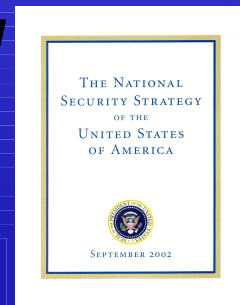
1. Peaceful Relations with other States

Defuse Regional Conflicts

- Invest time and resources into international institutions to manage local crises
 - Israel vs. Palestine
 - India vs. Pakistan
 - Latin America
 - Colombia
 - Africa



National Security Strategies



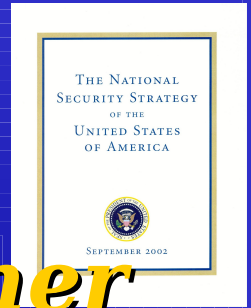
1. Peaceful Relations with other States

Prevent Threats from Weapons of Mass Destruction

- Proactive counterproliferation efforts
- Consequence management
- Preemptive military action if necessary



National Security Strategies



1. Peaceful Relations with other States

Transform National Security Institutions to Meet the Challenges and Opportunities of the 21st Century

• Military

- Deter threats against US interests, allies, and friends
- Decisively defeat any adversary if deterrence fails



• Intelligence

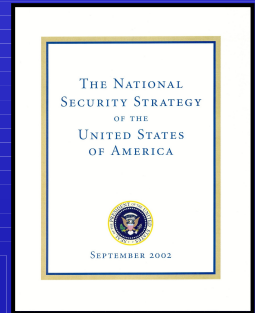
- Integrated threat assessments for national and homeland security



U.S. DEPARTMENT of STATE

- **Department of State**
 - Meet our global security commitments

National Security Strategies



2. Political and Economic Freedom

Create Global Economic Growth through Free Markets and Trade

- Free trade agreements
- Enhance energy security

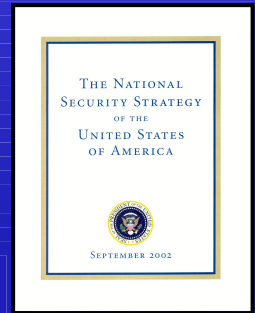
Build the Infrastructure of Democracy

- Millennium Challenge Account rewards responsible govts
- Emphasize education and agricultural development

Cooperate with other Main Centers of Global Power

- Expand NATO membership, contributions, planning processes
- New strategic relationships with China and Russia

National Security Strategies



3. Respect for Human Dignity

Champion Aspirations for Human Dignity

- Speak out about violations
- Use foreign aid to promote freedom



National Military Strategy

Objectives:

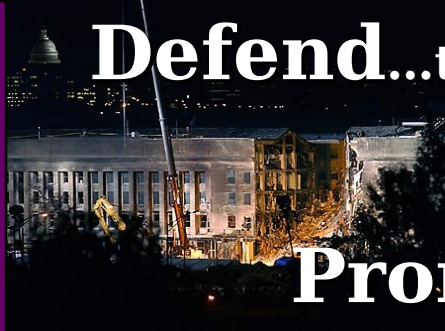
National Military Strategy

of the United States of America

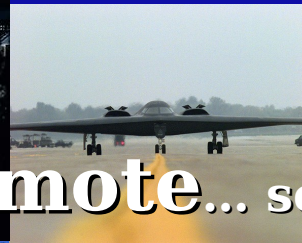


2003

Defend...the US homeland



Promote... security and deter aggression



Win... the Nation's wars



Ensure... military superiority

**Derived from NSS and QDR to
ensure peaceful relations with other
states**

THE NATIONAL
SECURITY STRATEGY
OF THE
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA



SEPTEMBER 2002

**QUADRENNIAL
DEFENSE
REVIEW**



September 30, 2001



Think War...
Plan on it!



WAR



Sustained use of armed force between nations or organized groups within a nation involving regular and irregular forces in a series of connected battles and campaigns to achieve vital national objectives. War may be limited, with some self imposed restraints on

resources to achieve vital national objectives. In its most general with the total resources of a nation, war is a struggle for the national survival of a belligerent at stake.



Joint Pub 5-00.1

WAR

“The **political objective is the goal**, war is the means of reaching it, and means can never be considered in isolation from their purpose.”

Carl von Clausewitz, *On War*

“War is an **instrument of national policy**. Victory in war is not measured by casualties inflicted, battles won or lost, or territory occupied, but by **whether or not political objectives were achieved**.”

Levels of War



STRATEGIC
National Objectives & Guidance



OPERATIONAL
Campaigns & Major Operations



TACTICAL
Battles & Engagements

Strategic

- National Level
- Objectives, Strategies
- Wars won or lost



Operational

- **Combatant Commander level**
- **Theater level**
- **Deliberate Plans**



Tactical

- **Wing and Squadron level**
- **Individual battles**
- **Least impact**



Organization for National Security

**Proper
organization is
vital to ensure
success...**



Organization for National Security

- **President**
- **Secretary of Defense**
- **National Security Council**
- **Department of Defense**

National Leadership



- President
- Secretary of Defense
- Alternates & Successors



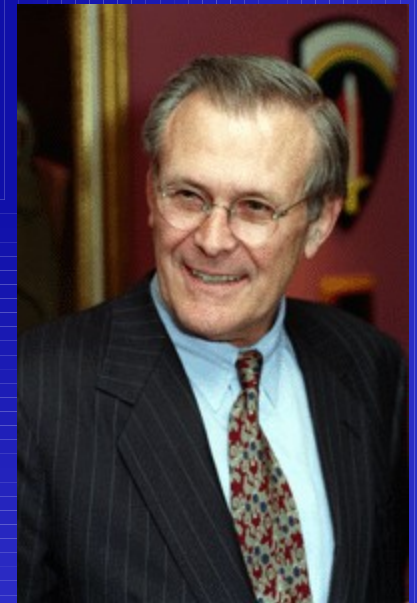
President (CINC)

- Direct execution of military actions
- President has ultimate responsibility for making and executing National Security Policy



Secretary of Defense

- Principal assistant to the President in all national security matters
- Exercises direction, authority and control over DOD
- In the operational chain of command



National Security Council (NSC) Responsibilities

- **Help develop National Security Policy**
- **Advise on the integration of domestic, foreign, military, and economic policies relating to national security matters**



National Security Council (NSC)

- **STATUTORY MEMBERS**

- President
- Vice President
- Secretary of Defense
- Secretary of State



- **STATUTORY ADVISORS**

- Chairman JCS
- Director, Central Intelligence



National Security Council (NSC)

- **NON-STATUTORY MEMBERS**

- National Security Advisor
- Secretary of the Treasury
- Counsel to the President
- Assistant to the President for Economic Policy
- Chief of Staff to the President
- Others by invitation
 - US Attorney General
 - Director of the Office of Management and Budget
 - Heads of other departments and agencies

Department of Defense

- **Office of the Secretary of Defense**
- **Defense Agencies and Field Activities**
- **Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)**
- **Joint Staff**
- **Unified Commands**
- **Military Departments and Services**

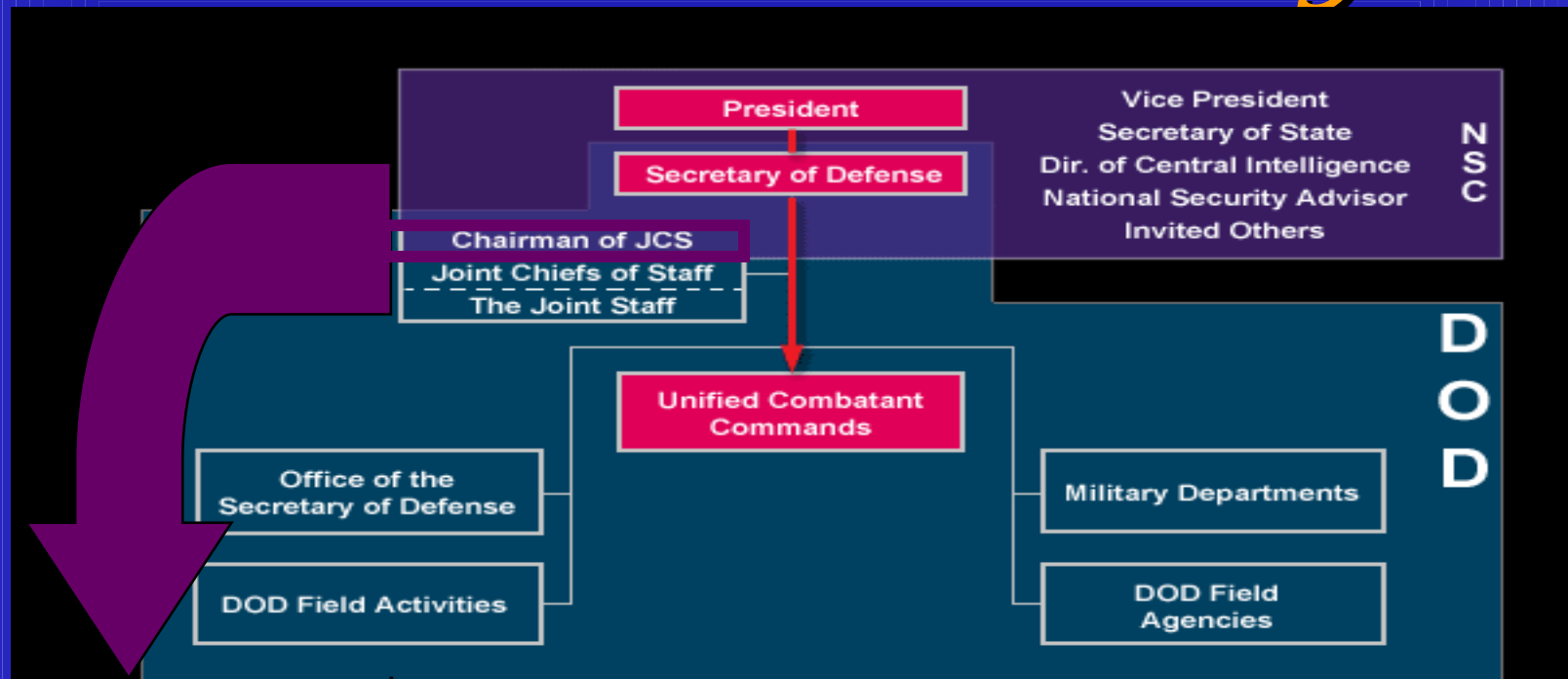


DoD Functions

Maintain and employ the Armed Forces to:

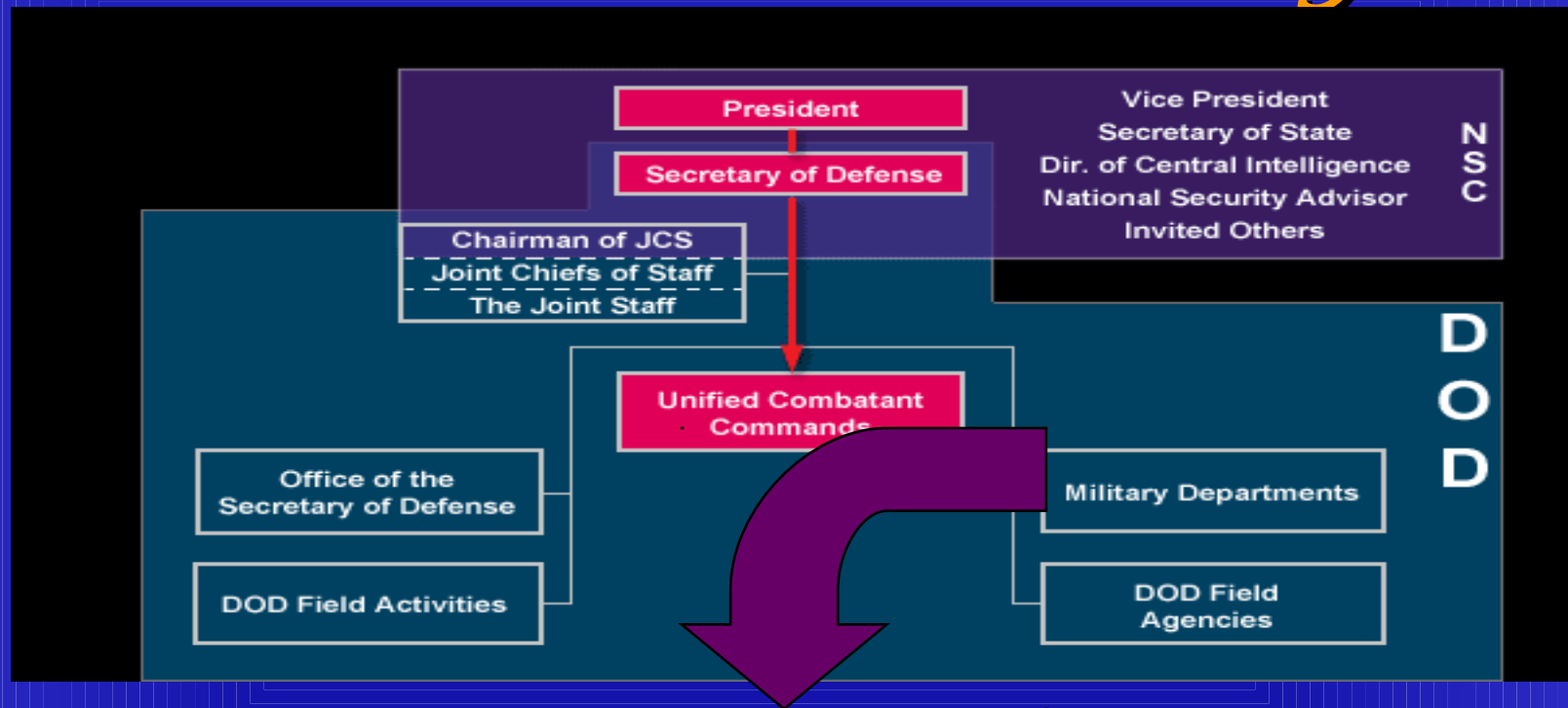
- 1. Support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic**
- 2. Ensure, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions and areas vital to its interest**
- 3. Uphold and advance the national policies and interests of the United States**

Organization for National Security




- Principal military advisor to President, NSC, and Sec
- STRATEGIC direction
- STRATEGIC planning
- Contingency planning
- Requirements, programs assessment, and budget
- Joint doctrine, training and education

Organization for National Security



- Prepare forces, establish reserves, and plan for expansion
- Maintain reserve forces readiness
- Recruit, organize, train and equip forces for the unified command
- Prepare and submit budgets
- Maintain and support bases

Primary Role of the Military Departments is **SUPPORT**

- 
- **RECRUIT**
 - **ORGANIZE**
 - **TRAIN**
 - **EQUIP**
 - **SUPPLY**
 - **ASSIGN**
 - **MAINTAIN**

**Combatant
Commander**

Military Service

A branch of the Armed Forces of the United States established by an act of Congress, in which **persons are appointed, enlisted or inducted for military service** and which operates and is administered within a military executive department.

SOURCE OF AUTHORITY: DOD Directive 5100.1, “Functions of the Department of Defense and its Major Components” expanded in JCS Pub 0-2, “Unified Action Armed Forces”.

Military Services

- **ARMY**
- **NAVY**
- **MARINES**
- **COAST GUARD**
- **AIR FORCE**



Summary

- **Instruments of National Power**
 - **Political**
 - **Economic**
 - **Informational**
 - **Military**
- **National Security Strategy and Objectives**
 - **Peaceful Relations with other States**
 - **Political and Economic Freedom**
 - **Respect for Human Dignity**

Summary

- **Three Levels of War**
 - **Strategic**
 - **Operational**
 - **Tactical**
- **Organization for National Security**
 - **National Leadership**
 - **National Security Council**
 - **Department of Defense**



"Battles are won by slaughter and maneuver. The greater the general, the more he contributes in maneuver, the less he demands in slaughter."

Winston Churchill

